The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,836—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

ARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

RRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding detention in Egypt.

e HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at NICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the ing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by h they can reach England is to proceed to PLY. UTH DIRECT.

e passages of the steamers will continue to be erated as much as possible. The last four steamers made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 Until the Continental route is again open, passen- taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed xtension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

mbay, 9th August, 1883.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, BRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	
				TUESDAY.
ENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	...31st Aug.
EKIN	3009	600	A. Symons	...28th ,,
URAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...4th Sept.
YDASPES	2284	300	Geo. Scrivenor	...11th ,,
ATHAY	2983	5 0	W. M. Robbie	...18th ,,
				FRIDAY.
USTRALIA...	3661	600	F. Alderton	...29th Sept.
OKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weigheil	...5th Oct.
SIAM	3035	500	S. F. Cole	...12th ,,
OMBARDY ..	2726	600	W. F. Breeze	...19th ,,
OSETTA	3302	600	G. W. Brady	...26th ,,

steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, agon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey engers on board.

assengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN- , VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and ARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

e steamers marked L proceed direct to London call- at Plymouth. By the others passengers change ole at Suez.

AM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MEL- OURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT OLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
CAM.....	3429	650	A. W. Adamson	...24th	Aug.
LEJ	4193	750	A. H. Johnson	...7th	Sept.
ILLA	3500	600	W. Bertratt	...21st	,,
ONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	...5th	,,

aurn Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates d ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

mbay, August 9, 1883.

VIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

HORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R. 500	Including	I Class ..R. 350	Including
do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 330	wines.
do..... 150	With food.	III do. 135	With food.

ildren under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. assengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON- N FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the d-books.

discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to engers returning within three, six and twelve months ectively from the date of LANDING.

e following or other first-class Steamers will leave mbay:—

INA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
FFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

assengers and heavy baggage are carried on board of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving lle-bander between 10 and 11 a.m.

rough Railway Tickets to London, available by ays.

n Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R. 0
,, ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
Naples ..II do. do. .. 115 do. .. 0
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 2

r Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, & , to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

mbay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

rst class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
ildren under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.
o Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as ows:—
a Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
a Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
assengers' heavy luggage will be del'vered in London of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. r further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

mbay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

DIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVER POOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

e following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About
VICTORIA....	3,242	480	John Craig..	31st Aug.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About
UTOPIA	2,731	680	M'Ritchie.....	23rd Aug.

o be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular rvals.

or the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

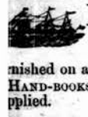
or rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ombay, 4th Aug., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings nished on applic n.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also pplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

D. FERNANDES & Co., DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS, IEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT OUTER LIGHT-SHIPS, ALSO TO THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS,

AGENTS AND OWNERS OF THE VESSELS.

WE beg to assure you that any orders that you may be pleased to entrust us with, shall promptly and carefully executed and to the best ad- ntage possible.

Medicine chests, &c., are especially filled and replenish- by our own hands. We are careful in seeing that ne but the best medicines are used, and our charges e placed as low as possible. Trial order is solicited.

Liberal discount for large consumers.

. FERNANDES & Co.,
Opposite Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

S. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glas- gow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the INCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the sociation will be held in the offices of the Association, raham's Buildings, No. 50, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., to consider the roposal to send a representative to India, Zanzibar, e Cape of Good Hope, and any other place or places ey may seem advisable, for the purpose of opening p new markets for Bombay made piece-goods.

Millowners, who are not members of the Association, e invited to attend the meeting, in view to their co- perating in establishing the proposed scheme, which, e committee think, will be attended with great benefit the industry.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Millowners Association, Bombay, Aug. 14, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,486 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, 1883, at 12 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.

Delicious for Pies and Stewing.

Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES

CONTAINING one each large and small blade, saw-blade with file and screw-driver, folding-hook for removing stones from horses' feet, nut cracker, corkscrew, gimlet, leather borer, tweezers and pick, in strong buck-horn handles.

3 inch. 3½ inch. 3¾ inch. 3¾ inch with lancet.
Cash...Rs. 5-0. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 6-0. Rs. 7-0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
,, ,, Hemidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
,, BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAH'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS.
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
,, 00 ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	9 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size ...	9 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size ...	12 8
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size ...	17 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size	21 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,, ...	30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	10 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

THIS valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the faculty.

Its properties render it a safe, speedy, and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough, and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic Influence on the air passages effects a Rapid and Effectual Cure.

Cash Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine ..... per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, (J.J. Bordes). A very fine pure matured table Wine ..... ,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE, (J. J. Bordes). An after dinner Wine of superior character. ,,	30 0	....
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE, (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids ..... ,,	50 0	....
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, in Hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each Hogshead is Inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing..... per hog.	200 0	....

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPHIC
AND
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
HOLIDAY NUMBERS,
With Coloured Picture for framing.
Price Re. 1, by post Re. 1-4 each.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of MR. JAMES SCOTT in England, MR. ISAAC ALCOCK holds a GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY from us to act for and on our behalf, and will SIGN for and on behalf of

J. SCOTT & Co.

No. 9, Hornby-row, Fort, Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1883, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1883, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on that day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 23rd, to Wednesday, the 29th August, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1883 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 45th day of August, 1883.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-0 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-10.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest *speciality*,
A Marvel of cheapness.
Re. 1-4 per 1 lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
in perfect bouquet and condition.

	Rs.
"Industria" ... ... per box of 100	15
"Upmann" Reg. Emp. ... ... ,, ,,	45
"Industria" ... ... ,, ,,	50 8
"Flor El Todo" ... ... ,, ,,	20
"La Lucca" Reg. Reina ... ... ,, ,,	21
"Manual Garcia" Mon Plaisir ... ,, ,,	25 8
La Flor d'Espana" Exquisitos... ,, ,,	12
Do. do. Bouquets. ... ,, ,,	14

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, the cheapest, the most durable, and the convenient sewing machines in the world for families, seamstresses, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, etc., etc. For cash or on hire. 10 per cent. discount for cash. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Fancy Parrot and Canary BIRD CAGES, BREEDING & LARK CAGES, also many other novelties.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a REFRESHMENT ROOM, business in one of the best positions in Bombay. For terms, &c., apply "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a steady and hardworking Parsee or Eurasin RUNNER for harbour business. Apply personally to DR. B S. SHROFF, 302, Borabazar-st., Fort.

FOR SALE, an Angular Park PHAETON by Dykes. Cost in Calcutta Rs. 1554; has been very little used. Rs. 1,400. Apply to Colonel Walter, Oodeypore, Meywar.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING a MATCH of 1,000 up will be played between the Mahomedan Champion and an amateur at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, August 24. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock (local time). Admission Rs. 2 to admit a Gentleman and three Ladies.

GENT'S HOSIERY.—A special consignment just to hand, Cotton and Merino Socks, Gauze Merino, Silk and Wool Undervests, &c. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a good COOK for the BOMBAY CLUB. Liberal wages given.

JOHN F. & Co., No. 15, Forbes-street, Fort, DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLYERS and General Commission Agents.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

CHOLERA.—HOW TO AVOID and PREVENT IT; by DR. C. N. MEHTA, at MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld. Re. 1-4, by Post Re. 1-6.

MILLER and RICHARDS' PRINTING PRESSES and TYPES, &c., kept in stock FOR SALE at EWING and Co.'s, Sole Agents, Calcutta.

BRASS and STRING BAND SUPPLIER gives MUSICAL LESSONS. Apply J. A. CUNHA, No. 11, opposite Govt. Book Depot, Kalbadevie-road.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

FOR SALE, cheap, new batch of English Boots & Shoes, arrived by the last Mail.—HUSSANALLY MOOLA HARIMJEE, New Arkade Footpath, Crawford Market, shop No. 1.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT for the Bengal and North-Western Railway, who understands the working of Bull's Patent Kilns thoroughly. Apply with references and terms to M. N. & Co., Contractors, 113, Broach Candy Road, Bombay.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints, at Rs. 3 per dozen, for Cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPERS, and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS. In COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS AND BEST SILK AND WOOLS FOR SHIRTS OR SLEEPING SUITS.

OUR NEW STOCK for MONSOON wear has arrived, and patterns will be forwarded on application.

Shirts per ½ doz. ..... Rs. 52
Sleeping Suits, each ..... ,, 18

All orders sent per VALUE-PAYABLE POST exceeding Rs. 20 in value are subject to 10 per cent. discount. CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
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HAIR WASHES,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, and MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 23rd, to Friday the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1883.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

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Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

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Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
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TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

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Per box of 7lbs. As. 14.

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SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
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Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Re. 1-4.

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No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ galls.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
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Per Tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

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of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

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35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER
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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club-house on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1883, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
12th July, 1883. Honorary Secretary.

"CREAM"
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, TANK, ROAD and DRAINS at Chinchpoogly. Conditions of Contract can be seen and schedule of quantities of the work obtained at our office, Fort, No. 2, Hamoart Row. Sealed tenders must be sent in to our office endorsed "Tender for the erection of Mill Buildings, Tank, &c.," not later than 5 p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th instant. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS hath, with the privity and approbation of his mortgagee, CONTRACTED to SELL the LAND, HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES hereinbelow described. All person or persons having or alleging to have any claim to or interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or in any otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to us, as Solicitors for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof; failing which the contract will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 132 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5407, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

MARKETS closed for the holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th August, as compared with that for the 7th August :—

LIABILITIES.	7th Aug. Rs.	A.	P.	14th Aug. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	35,10,806	4	4	35,10,806	4	4
Treasury Balance	3,13,06,576	1	6	3,43,50,236	11	6
Other Deposits	2,44,25,544	11	2	2,30,17,730	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,84,675	3	2	4,52,625	4	5
Sundries	10,11,627	12	9	10,13,725	11	7
Rs...	8,09,99,290	0	11	8,23,45,184	11	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	54,12,600	0	0	55,18,884	0	0
Other authorized Investments	55,29,000	0	0	55,29,000	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	96,85,755	1	1	1,02,9..,816	1	10
Credits on do. ..	52,89,000	13	2	51,20,989	0	0
Bills Discounted	1,70,71,386	13	6	1,67,31,360	5	7
Balances with other Banks	3,22,955	14	6	3,25,162	15	5
Bullion	12,302	15	2	11,340	9	8
Dead Stock	12,01,293	3	3	11,97,528	15	9
Stamps	7,767	13	0	7,396	8	0
Sundries	6,86,491	3	11	6,67,662	8	7
Cash at Head Office	1,42,60,163	10	9	1,52,98,955	15	6
Do. at Branches	2,15,18,765	2	7	2,16,50,912	11	6
Rs...	8,09,99,290	0	11	8,23,45,184	11	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French steamer Cholan, 1,972 tons, Captain A. Martel, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Watts, infant, and ayah, as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kurrachee (15th Aug.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Harold and 89 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Euphrates (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Cascapedia (s)	Dyle	Liverpool.

The steamer Cholan, Martel, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Duleep Singh, to Chittagong, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
14 Marlborough (s) ..Kenneth .....Jeddah, July 21.
15 Mountaineer .....Ritchie .....Liverpool, May 12.
Turgot .....Berard .....Pondicherry, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Steamers Tibre, Curlew, Tyrone and Medina. Ship Brahmin. Barque Frederic Souzanne.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
16 Umvoti .... Port Natal.
Sea Queen .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
16 C. Drummond(s). ..... London.
Booldana (s) .... Calcutta.
Shahzada (s)..... ..... Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cholon s—670 cwts mowraflowers and 2,500 cwts mowraseed, Kaill, Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chulna s—100 bales cotton, J. Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 20th Aug., which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

20-83—Ardesir and H.—Ardesir Framji ... William Nowrosji Lam and another.

214-83—Bomonji and H.—Hormusji ... Sonee Muttoo Da...

216-83—Bomonji ...

...ature, the ... of sanitary ...rease of the ...ol eighty per thousand ...m century to fifty per thou... eighteenth, and to twenty-four per ...usand at the present date, marks the steadily increasing attention which has been paid to this most important subject. It is still hoped by those who have given their attention to the matter at home that the day may not be very far distant when the death-rate of England and Wales, which now stands at rather less than twenty-two per thousand, will be reduced by proper sanitary organization by one-third of its present rate. Should this result be ever attained, the increase in the population may justly be expected to be very considerable. As it is, with the comparatively small attention which was paid to sanitary science in the early part of the present century the population, which in England and Wales in 1810 was but ten millions, had increased in 1838 to fifteen, and now stands at something like twenty-five millions. This increase was doubtless largely effected by the sudden and unprecedented change in the social position of the country which marked the early part of the century. The discovery of steam-power opened up new sources of industry of almost unlimited extent and variety. Commerce flourished as it had never flourished before, wealth accumulated, work became plentiful, living easier, early marriages were encouraged, and the rapid increase of population began ; and while these increasing influences were at work sanitary science was doing its best to remove those evils by which, in former days, the population had been drained.

Interesting as it would be to inquire into the effect on the character and physique of the nation wrought by increased facilities for living, still we do not now propose to enter into the many questions which such an investigation would open out. That the conditions of survival are altered must be evident to every one, and that whereas in former days it was the sturdiest physique that battled successfully with the difficulties of existence, the less strongly constituted can now hold his own with his more robust neighbour in the struggle for a livelihood. Further than this we need not go, but turn to what more nearly concerns us out here, the conditions of life in India as affected by the increased attention which is daily being given to sanitary science, not only in theory but in practice. That in a country where the very rudiments of sanitation are either unknown to, or ignored by, the native population, stringent measures and greater attention are necessary is not to be wondered at, and that the unwillingness for reformation, arising either from laziness or from an indisposition to break through traditional habits, should throw many obstacles in the path of the sanitary reformer is but what might be expected ; and he would be a very sanguine theorist who should look forward for the accomplishment of this very desirable end to the time when the ordinary native has been educated to take an intelligent view of the matter, and accord a strict attention to sanitary precautions, because he thinks them of first importance in the economy of existence, and not because he is afraid of the Magistrate's power. Wherever such power exists compulsion can be brought to bear, and the ordinary precautions of sanitation carried out. Such, for example, are the Presidency and larger cities. In Bombay sanitary questions are now occupying a great deal of public attention. There are places, however, where no corrective authority exists, and it would be a happy circumstance if the influence of the controversial energy now exhibited in Bombay could be extended to those unfavoured spots. Several correspondents, for example, have informed us that it is when we come to cantonments lying on the verge, or even in the centre of native States, environed by villages filthy beyond description, over which the cantonment authorities have no jurisdiction, and when the slightest attempt at interference is resented by the local Durbar, that we see the difficulties which attend the carrying out of perfect sanitary reform in India, even in the matter of cleanliness and conservancy. The deleterious agencies we discover in full swing in such localities are witnessed in a greater or lesser degree throughout India. It is, however, when we face broader questions than mere local conservancy, most important though that certainly is, that we meet ever-increasing difficulties. First in order of these difficulties comes expense, and as nothing can be done without money, it may be regarded as practically

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

315-82—Maofarlane and E.—Pandurung Jowba Sungjeeraj vs. Balia Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard. (In Chamber's for examination of witnesses.)

342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—New Trial.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardesir Framjee, deceased. —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

Long Cause.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pujaralal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 17.

Luckhardt, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 18.

Kemball, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., is appointed to act temporarily as Magte. and Collr. of Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott, or until further orders.

The special leave, for six months, granted to Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Magte. and Collr., Dinapore, under the order of the 10th Feb. 1883, has been commuted by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India into furlough for eight months and four days.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, is appointed to be a member of the Ex. Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84.

Mr. Phoni Bhusan Mukerji, B. Sc., who has been appointed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed to be an Asst. Professor in the Rajshahye College.

Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Civil Surg., Burdwan, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. A. Crombie, or until further orders.

Surg.-Maj L. Cameron, Civil Surg., Chumparun, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. H. B. Purves, or until further orders.

Surg. G. Price, Civil Surg., Bankoora, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. L. Cameron, or until further orders.

Surg.-Maj. Henry Potter, M.D., of the 18th Regiment, N. I. at Dinapore, is appointed to have civil medical charge of that station in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd February inst.

Surg.-Maj. F. C. Nicholson, First Resdt. Surg., Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surg.-Maj. S. M. Shircore, or until further orders.

Surg. E. G. Russell is appointed to act as First Resdt. Surg., Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg.-Maj. F. C. Nicholson, or until further orders.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Undivisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

IRVINE—August 12, at Poona, John Irvine, aged 42 years and 8 months.

RICHARDSON—August 18, at Breach Candy, Hilda Scott, the infant daughter of W. Richardson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARSTOW—August 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. C. Barstow, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

BELL—August 14, at Dacca, the wife of Horace Bell, of a son.

HEWAT—August 14, at Dugshai, Punjab, the wife of Captain G. T. W. Hewat (King's Own Borderers), of a son.

ROBERTSON—August 13, at Kurnool, Tirhoot, the wife of George T. Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TUITE—JOSEPH—August 15, at Bangalore, Lieut. Mark Antony Tuite, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regt., to Matilda Rachel Catherine, daughter of Deputy Surgn.-Genl. J. M. Joseph, LL.D., Madras Medical Establishment.

DEATHS.

CATANIA—August 11, at Jubbulpore, Ada, daughter of George McLeod Catania, Oodhurumpore Indigo Concern, aged 3 years and 3 months.

GARDENER—August 11, at Kamptee, C. P., of cholera, Lieutenant Charles Amphlett Gardener, Adjutant, 5th Regiment, Madras N. I.

ROBINSON—August 11, at Landour, Elsie Eliza, daughter of H. E. Robinson, D. P. W., and his wife Eliza Margaret, aged 8 months and 23 days.

WELCH—August 10, London Mission House, Coimbatore, Esther Welch, late of the Terrace, Cheshunt, and formerly of Broxbourne, Herts, aged 73.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883.

THE truth of the proverb that prevention is better than cure is nowhere more clearly shown than in the improvements that have been wrought by the study and application of sanitary science, and the judicious introduction into our habitations and mode... living of the principles of sanitation ... been brought to light by the s... hygien... the eno... in w...

...ed ... a question as the reduction of the ...te in India by wholesale measures ... drainage and alteration of the ... increased arboriculture. It were ...o do, for the expense must be pro... so far as the English in India are ...t is cheaper, for the present, to in... allowance among the items that ...ay of the English official than to ...nate to such a pitch of sanitary ...as to do away with the necessity of ...n an allowance at all. That at some future period it will be possible to make Indian service preferable to serving at home on purely climatic grounds we doubt, but we do not hesitate to say that year by year the dreaded Indian climate will lose more and more of its dreadfulness. But we think that this will be brought about not by wholesale alteration of climate, but by strict observance and correction of insanitary conditions immediately existing and admitting of practical remedy. The altered conditions of service in the British Army demand that especial attention should be paid to the subject of enteric fever and its causes. Experience has taught us that it is young men, in their first year or two of Indian service, who are most liable to the attacks of this fell disease ; and under the present system it will be chiefly this class who will form the garrison of India. Here, again, we find an argument against the adaptability of the short service system to the exigencies of our widespread dominions. The fact, however, remains that the Indian garrison will continue to consist for the most part of unseasoned unacclimatised lads, and that every effort should be made to reduce as far as possible predisposing causes of disease. Now, without going deeply into the matter of contagion, we may say that an enormous amount of the disease at present rife in India is due to the imperfect destruction of corpses or carcases affected with contagious diseases. An interesting paper appears in the *Journal of the United Service Institution* for July, by Veterinary Surgeon Mills, regarding the disposal of the carcases of animals which have died from contagious diseases. "By burial," he says, "however deep, certain parts of the country in time must become contaminated, and the atmosphere impure and unhealthy, and dangerous for man and beast to live in. Burying is, beyond doubt, the most insanitary mode of getting rid of the dead." He then goes on to recommend the disposal of the carcases of those animals who have died from contagious diseases by means of cinerators. Disposal of corpses by fire is very old, but as it is not in accordance with our own traditions, we hesitate to adopt it. In this case, however, it is only suggested in the case of animals, and we think it a recommendation well worthy of notice. A careful perusal of the paper, and the note thereon by Mr. Griffith Evans, will show that burial has been no safeguard against the spread of disease ; in fact, if anything, the reverse, as it has been found that the germs of contagion have been communicated to the herbage growing on the ground manured by the decaying carcase, and that animals grazing on this tract of land have themselves been infected by disease none the less virulent by the stages through which the virus has passed. It will, no doubt, be the work of a future age to introduce cineration or cremation in all cases of contagious diseases, whether in human beings or animals. We simply recommend the perusal of Mr. Mill's article to all those who are interested in the matter of sanitary reform in and out of India.

THE telegram we publish this morning, relative to the statement by Mr. Cross in connection with the changes in the Indian Army, is somewhat vague. The recommendations of the Simla Commission, among which was the abolition of the Presidential armies, have been finally vetoed ; but it appears that it is considered that certain alterations may be made in the conditions of the whole Indian Army without disturbing the individuality of the Bombay and Madras armies. We imagine that the anticipated recommendations will probably have reference to a redistribution of commands, and to the location of troops with respect to the altered political and geographical conditions of India. Economy, however, will probably be the primary object aimed at, and if the Indian Government can bring forward a scheme by which a few lakhs a year can be saved, and the patronage of the home authorities not interfered with, it will probably be accepted. We cannot but hope, however, that any cheeseparing to which the Army may be subjected may be done with a careful and judicious hand. Frequently petty economies, while benefiting the State in an infinitesimal manner, are a source of real hardship, and sometimes injustice, to certain individuals, who, from their service, should have been protected from anything of the kind. If any of the contemplated changes are in the form of a redress of certain very palpable and real grievances which Indian officers now suffer from, they will naturally be warmly welcomed. Bombay officers must be glad to feel that at present there is no chance of their Army being absorbed into one large Indian force. The traditions of the Bombay Army are long and glorious, some of the brightest and most gallant deeds in the records of Indian history having been performed by Bombay officers and men. In the early part of this century and the latter part of the last, portions of this Army were continually on active service, and always did well. It is not, however, our intention now to enter into a record of the doings of the Bombay Army. We merely congratulate it heartily that it is to retain its individuality, and feel sure that in the future it will maintain the name it has won in the past. It went, not long ago, through the sharp fire of adverse criticism, and issued from it with its reputation, if anything, more firmly established, and, if possible, on a broader base than before.

BY the adoption of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee's resolution at the Corporation meeting on Friday, we may consider ourselves definitively committed to legislation on the pawnbroking question. Government had suggested the advisability of introducing a Bill to deal with the Marwarees, and the Corporation have approved of the suggestion. Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta argued against the proceeding, and endeavoured to demonstrate the impossibility of correcting the evils attendant on pawnbroking in India by legislation. We think their remarks deserve careful consideration by that very numerous class of persons who fancy that acts of Legislature can accomplish everything. At the same time, there are abuses connected with pawnbroking in India which are acknowledged, and which ought to be corrected. The question is can legislation do it ? We do not anticipate any surprising results from the proposed law, but it is nevertheless possible that, in time, laws may do something. In European countries we have seen pawnbroking gradually brought under control exercised in one form or other. For this reason we think a start should be made in India. But the operation will be long and tedious. When a population become saturated with vicious habits, it is hard to induce them to change their ways. The Marwaree system, as now existing, has got too strong a foot-hold to be turned out at a moment's notice by legislative act. A good deal of disappointment and discouragement will have to be endured, but possibly—that is, if the effort be maintained—some good may eventually come out of it. Government had better attempt as little as possible. Dr. Blanc's scheme of *Monts de Piété* looked excellent on paper, but it can only be practically applied here after many years of cautious regulation. The Government have, we think, done well in proposing legislation, and the Corporation were right in approving the step, but it would be unwise to excite sanguine expectations respecting the results which are pretty certain to be disappointed.

COMMENTING on the selection of Mr. Justice Melvill to succeed the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft as member of Council in April next, a native contemporary, as quoted elsewhere, strongly supports the claim of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to a *pucca* appointment on the bench of the High Court. We may say in answer to this that it is considered "a settled thing" that the native judge will be confirmed in his present position.

WE learn that the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has been re-appointed, for the third time, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

ONE of the chief matches of the season on this side of India—Bombay *vs.* Poona—was played at Poona in splendid cricketing weather on Friday and Saturday. Bombay sent up a fairly strong team, judging from the form displayed in local matches, though they had the misfortune of losing one of their chosen men—incapacitated by temporary indisposition—and had to play a substitute who would not otherwise have been numbered amongst the Eleven. On paper, it appeared that the chief strength of the Bombay team lay in their batting power, ten of the eleven players being well-tried and proved batsmen ; but in the match they can scarcely be said to have shown up very strongly in this particular. The Poona Eleven was known to include several players who have frequently figured with long scores to their credit in first-class matches ; but they considered themselves rather weak in bowling. Two of their team, (Price and Ozanne), however, showed such good form that there was no cause to complain in this respect.

The Poona captain (Fanshawe) won the toss, and chose to bat first, sending in Price and Pringle to the bowling of Gell and Newnham. For a time things went well for Bombay, both bowlers being in good form, and runs coming slowly, while the wickets fell rather rapidly. The first went down with the total at 10, the second at 21, the third and fourth at 43. Here a stand was made, Fanshawe and Trevelyan getting together, and running the score up freely. Gell and Newnham, who had divided the wickets, were relieved by Moore and Whitehead ; but the batsmen were well set, and the change was ineffective. After some half-dozen overs from either end, another complete change of bowling was tried, Wyer relieving Moore, and Carleton going on in place of Whitehead. Still the runs came, and the batsmen seemed to have fairly collared the new bowling, as they had done that preceding it ; but at length Fanshawe made a mistake and put a ball from Carleton up to long-on, where it was promptly secured by Newnham. This fairly broke the spell, and very shortly afterwards Trevelyan, who had been Fanshawe's partner in prosperity, was sent to join him in retirement—caught and bowled by Wyer. Fanshawe played very pretty cricket for his 35 runs, the chance which Newnham took advantage of being the only one he gave. Trevelyan got more runs (51), but did not play so steadily or in nearly so good style. He hit about him rather wildly, and had a large amount of luck, being fairly missed in the field at least half-a-dozen times before he put one back to Wyer, which the Bombay captain succeeded in holding. The total of the innings was something like the head, the operators at the "telegraph" board being troubled at very short intervals to record the fact that another batsman had been sent to that bourne whence no cricketer returns—during the innings. The total achieved by Poona was 140—a very fair score under the circumstances, but which would have been materially curtailed if the Bombay men had fielded—and in particular had taken the catches that were offered—in the neat and clean style generally witnessed on the Esplanade. The innings concluded just before tiffin ; and the opposing sides sought refreshment and enjoyed a quarter of an hour's conversation over their cheroots before renewing the struggle.

The first men sent to the wickets for Bombay were Gell and Penny, the latter taking the first over from Price. Caldecott bowled at the other end, and Gell took advantage of his pitching rather loosely to leg to send three balls in succession out of the boundary for four. The bowler had a certain measure of satisfaction in his next over, from Penny stepping out of his ground and allowing himself to be smartly stumped by Colonel Bonus, who kept wickets for Poona throughout the match in capital style. Penny had made three, which added to Gell's three four hits to leg, caused the score to be called 15 for one wicket. Buchanan followed, and was for some time employed chiefly in watching Gell's play, which at this stage of the game was quite a gallery exhibition. He cut Caldecott in his third over twice for four, and, that ill-used bowler being then taken off, shortly afterwards treated his successor Ozanne in similar unceremonious fashion. Buchanan got only one hit—which should have put two runs to his credit, but actually scored only a single, the umpire calling "one short"—before he was bowled by Ozanne. Two for 34, of which Gell had made 30. Moore succeeded Buchanan, and commenced playing very steadily, but his partnership with Gell was not of long duration, Ozanne putting a stop to the latter's lively career by bowling him clean. Carleton, who came next, had a very brief stay at the wicket, having scarcely settled down to the work when he was given out l.b.w. Neither did Moore trouble the scorers very much, Price succeeding in upsetting any calculations based on his reputation as a steady and good bat by spread-eagling his wicket. The result of this series of unexpected collapses was that Bombay had five wickets down for 53 runs. And matters did not improve as the innings progressed. Newnham and Wyer gave some indication that a change for the better had set in ; but the hope that a stand might be made at last was quickly destroyed by Wyer letting drive at a tempting one from Ozanne and putting it straight into Trevelyan's hands at deep long-field—a fine hit, but dangerous, seeing that there was a man posted so far out. Curiously enough, Nicholson, a little later, was disposed of in exactly the same manner. Blackwell, on whom some reliance was placed on the strength of his Bombay form, and who is certainly one of the best bats in the eleven, was bowled by Ozanne when he had made only two ; and Hunt (also a very pretty bat) had not an opportunity of doing much towards raising the total, being left the "not out" man when he had scored only 3.

After a short rest the Poona team's second innings was commenced. This can best be described as a series of successes for the Bombay bowlers, Newnham and Gell, who both bowled in capital form. The fielding, too, was smarter, the Bombay men evidently feeling that if they wished to avert a bad beating they must answer to the call of their captain to "play up," and endeavour to alter the complexion of affairs. Newnham secured seven wickets for 26 runs, and Gell two wickets for 17 runs, the total of the innings being only 46. Added to the balance remaining to their credit from the first innings, this left Poona with 110 runs to the good, and Bombay an innings in hand.

Here play ceased for the day ; and the match was resumed on Saturday morning. There was a general expectation that it would be a close fight ; and considerable excitement prevailed, which rose to a high pitch as the early part of the innings appeared to promise a repetition of the small scoring made by the Bombay team on the previous day. The first wicket fell at 15, the second at 29, the third at 40, the fourth at 47, the fifth at 50, the sixth at 66, the seventh at 70, and the eighth at 75 ; and as Price and Ozanne were both bowling extremely well, it began to look bad for Bombay. Blackwell and Nicholson, however, got in together, and, playing very steadily, pulled up the score to the required figure (111), and Bombay won by two wickets. Great credit is due to Blackwell for his 24 and to Nicholson for his 16 ; they manned the breach just when the struggle appeared most hopeless, and held their ground until the fight was won. The Bombay men generally did not bat up to the form expected of them, owing partly to the fact that the ground was much quicker than that they are used to playing upon, as well as to the very straight and judicious bowling of Price and Ozanne for Poona. The following is the full score :—

POONA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
C. H. U. Price, b Newnham.	4	run out	2
A. Pringle, b Newnham	8	ct Wyer, b Newnham.	15
Capt. Stopford, b Gell	11	ct Whitehead, b Gell..	6
W. Trevelyan, ct and b Wyer	51	b Newnham	5
Col. Caldecott, ct and b Gell	0	b Newnham	0
A. U. Fanshawe, ct Newnham, b Carleton	35	ct Hunt, b Newnham..	9
L. L. Steele, b Carleton	5	ct Hunt, b Newnham..	0
Col. Bonus, run out	1	ct and b Newnham. ..	0
J. C. Francis, not out	10	b Newnham	6
E. C. Ozanne, b Wyer	1	b Gell	0
R. Southey, ct and b Gell.....	3	not out	0
Byes 2, leg bye 1	3	Bye 1, leg byes 2 ..	3
Total	140	Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Gell	17	5	29	3
Newnham	18	4	21	2
Moore	5	0	21	0
Whitehead	6	1	13	0
Wyer	12	6	15	2
Carleton	9	1	25	2
SECOND INNINGS.				
Gell	17-1	11	17	2
Newnham	17	9	26	7

BOMBAY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
H. G. Gell, b Ozanne	38	b Price	18
L. Penny, st Bonus, b Caldecott	3	ct and b Ozanne	5
H. E. Hunt, b Ozanne..	3	b Price, b Ozanne..	1
J. Moore, b Price.....	8	ct Southey b Ozanne..	2
G.A. Carleton, l b w, b Price	4	b Ozanne	14
A. Newnham, b Price	10	ct Ozanne b Price	7
M. R. Wyer, ct Trevelyan, b Ozanne	4	b Price	10
G. F. Blackwell, b Ozanne..	2	no ball	24
T. C. Hunt, not out	3	b Ozanne	9
E. F. Nicholson, ct Trevelyan, b Ozanne	0	not out	16
W. F. Whitehead, st Bonus, b Ozanne	2	did not bat	0
Leg bye.....	1	Bye.....	1
Total.....	76	Total.....	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Price.....	23	10	37	3
Caldecott	3	0	22	1
Ozanne.....	20	5	36	6
2ND INNINGS.				
Price.....	42-2	20	43	4
Ozanne.....	40	14	67	4

THE NORTH AND SOUTH MATCH.

THE usual North *vs.* South Match will take place at Poona on September 3, 4, and 5. A very interesting contest may be anticipated. The annual Mofussil *vs.* Bombay match will probably take place as usual in Bombay on the 7th and 8th September. The following well-known cricketers have been selected to represent the North in the North *vs.* South match :—A. D. Wilkins, Tanna ; R. Mactier, Tanna ; C. G. Barton, 4th King's Own, Baroda ; H. T. Chapman, A.M.D., Baroda ; C. F. Baxter, 61st Regiment, Kurrachee ; W.E. Pedley, P. W. D., Kurrachee ; H. Daly, 61st Regiment, Hydrabad ; Capt. W. R. Kennedy, Rajkote ; A. G. Aitken, 19th N. I., Malegon ; E. F. Marriott, Godra ; A. L. P. Tucker, C. S., Tanna.

MADRAS *VS.* BOMBAY.

THE *Madras Mail* says that the Eleven selected to represent the Madras Presidency in the above match, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th September next, at Bangalore, will probably be Mr. E. H. P. Salmon (Captain), Colonels Cox and Morton, Captain Kensington, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Crake, Howell, King, Krohn, Pedley, and Wedderburn.

CARLTON *VS.* BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

THIS match was played on Saturday afternoon, with the following result :—Customs 73 and 88 for one wicket ; Carlton 134. Bayliss made 46, not out, and Ford 41, not out, in the Customs' second innings. For the Carlton, O'Shea scored 29, Thomas and Chance each 26, and Greaves 14.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

ON Saturday last was celebrated one of the great Hindoo festivals, which, to a foreigner, present a view of native life in some of its most interesting and peculiar phases. It was the Shravani or Narral Purnima festival, commonly known as Cocoanut Day, on which the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end, and cocoanuts are thrown into the sea to gain its favour towards those who trust themselves or their merchandise to its mercy. Early in the morning the Hindoos and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments, and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay, Back Bay, &c. The densest crowds of the population are seen all over the Esplanade, converging from different parts of the city in the direction of Mody Bay. Arrived at the sea-shore, the pious Hindoo goes through the undermentioned operations, as described in a notice of the festival in this journal some years ago :—"He slips out of his shoes, leaving them in the care of a coolie scant of clothing, who has a score of similar shoes ranged in a row before him. A Brahmin, with no clothing beyond loin-cloths, slips up to our friend, and after a short conversation, evidently of a commercial character, the two proceed a little way into the sea. There the Brahmin prays a prayer, the burden of which is that the monsoon being well over, God will be pleased to keep the sea quiet, so that ships may move along it in safety. Our friend repeats the prayer, and then the Brahmin has poured into the hollow of his hand from a lotah ; then some red paint, also given by the Brahmin ; then the flowers ; then some rice, and last of all, the cocoanut—these being, we suppose, the emblems of the produce of the land, and as such best fitted for presentation to the deity. The Brahmin then daubs his finger in a dish that looks like a rouge-plate, and makes a *poojah* mark on his disciple's brow ; and the ceremony is at an end. According to his means, our friend presents the Brahmin with a sum ranging from one pie to twenty-four ; and if he be inclined to be more extravagant he may, for a small present in exchange, have a sacred thread, which the Brahmin has a large bundle tied round his wrist, and have the advice given to him that he will do well if he keeps that thread intact till the end of the Deewalee festival. He goes to the coolie and picks his shoes out from the rest, and then takes up his place in the homeward march, in which many thousands have gone before him. The cocoanuts, if they were not taken out from the sea again by careful worshippers, were scrambled for with much zeal by naked coolies, who sometimes swam out a little distance, and there invited devotees to throw in their offerings. These coolies afterwards re-sold the nuts, which again were sold at a reduced rate to those who had no cocoanuts of their own, and thus the sea deity was robbed of a number of individual offerings. It seemed great hardihood to snatch an offering placed on the altar of a god and turn it into a market commodity ; but as the Brahmins did not quarrel about it, but even assisted in the traffic, we suppose it was all right, and that the sea deity winked at these peculiarities." In connection with the festival, a fair was held on the Esplanade, which was a curious enough sight in its way. Rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers ; the booths erected for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeat, English and native, did a profitable business ; merry-go-rounds groaned and creaked ; the crowds kept on pouring from different directions ; and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the pleasure of the hour. Throughout the day extra tram-cars brought in a marked increase in the usual income of the Tramway Company.

FIRE IN THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

TOWARDS six o'clock on Saturday evening a coolie-woman noticed smoke issuing rather thickly from a broken pane of glass in a window on the ground floor of the Western India Mill, Chinchpooly. Inspector Saunders was communicated with, and soon afterwards the steam fire-engines from Byculla and Pydonie arrived on the spot, almost simultaneously, followed by the manual engine from Byculla. In the meantime the fire, which was blazing in two different parts

TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE PROPOSED DIRECT LINE TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

The Government of India (Public Works Department) has addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the Nagpore and Bengal Railway, with an assurance that the question of railway communication between the Central Provinces and Bengal, and of the best route which such communication should follow, has for a long time past engaged the attention of the Government. Various routes have from time to time been suggested, and orders were issued to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Nagpore railway surveys that, in addition to a locating line from Sitarampore *via* Dugni and Raigarh to Bilaspore, provision should be made for a careful reconnaissance from Dugni *via* Midnapore to Howrah during the past cold season. The results are as follow:—Distance from Howrah to Sitarampore by the East Indian Railway 138 miles, and from Sitarampore to Dugni 95 miles—total 233 miles. The distance from Howrah to Dugni *vid* Midnapore is 162 miles, showing a difference of distance in favour of the Midnapore route of 71 miles. On the new line required the distance from Howrah to Dugni *via* Midnapore is 162 miles, and from Sitarampore to Dugni 95 miles. The difference less construction in favour of the Sitarampore route is 67 miles.

The new capital required for a line from Howrah to Dugni *via* Midnapore is Rs. 2,08,16,187; from Sitarampore to Dugni, Rs. 80,14,42—excess by the adoption of the Midnapore route, Rs. 1,28,01,245.

In addition to the new line, if taken *via* Midnapore, being weighted by the necessity of raising and rendering remunerative the 128 lakhs additional capital, no doubt exists but that the expenses of working would be seriously enhanced by the absence of cheap coal at Sitarampore, and by the maintenance of bridges and embankments in so difficult a country as that between Midnapore and Howrah. The traffic considerations are also said to be in favour of the Sitarampore route, for the section of the Midnapore route from that place to Dugni is very inferior in population and resources to the former route, while the remainder is already served by canals on which steamers ply, which might prove formidable rivals. Railway passengers and goods might gain somewhat in time in reaching Calcutta by the latter route, but they would arrive at Howrah instead of coming straight into Calcutta itself across the bridge now under construction. But in cost probably neither passengers nor goods would be gainers, for the rates by the direct route would have to be calculated to cover the interest on the extra capital of 128 lakhs.

It has been supposed in some quarters that the difficulties which the East Indian Railway lately experienced in meeting the export trade were proof of the necessity for either two additional lines of rails or a separate railway, in order to meet the extra traffic which the Nagpore railway would bring to Calcutta. It is pointed out, however, that these difficulties have arisen not from inability of the company to carry, but the inability to discharge with sufficient rapidity, and that with additional rolling stock and shorter intervals between the trains, a double broad gauge line could convey a far larger traffic than the E. I. R. ever has been called upon to carry.

The letter concludes with a few remarks regarding Mr. Prestage's proposals accompanying the letter from the Chamber of Commerce to Government. Among other things it is pointed out that Mr. Prestage's estimate for the construction of a direct line should be increased by 20 to 30 per cent., and that strong reasons exist for preferring the Calcutta side of the river for construction of wet docks, rather than the Howrah side as recommended by Mr. Prestage. It is also said that the assumption that it would take two additional broad gauge lines from Sitarampore to Calcutta to convey the traffic brought to the former by the double metre line is unintelligible, and that the supposition that after the opening of a through line the Great Eastern Peninsular Railway would maintain its present rates for wheat, consequently allowing Sheogaon, only 340 miles from Bombay and 832 miles from Calcutta, to be the point from which traffic would divide, is altogether inadmissible. Moreover, the concessions and conditions proposed in memorandum 2 do not appear likely to commend themselves to the money market; neither are they such as the Government of India could entertain.

THE P. W. D. REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The committee appointed to consider the P. W. D. reorganisation scheme will consist of the following officers:—Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer, President; Messrs. H. Bell and A. C. Creegen, Engineers-in-Chief, Dacca and Mymensingh Railway; Messrs. R. A. Way, C. Vincent, E. Pinkey, all of Cooper's Hill; Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Roorkee; Messrs. P. W. Dangerfield and Madhub Chunder Roy; and Majors J. G. Hall and G. F. L. Marshall; Secretary, Mr. W. Harvey.

The subjects to be considered by the committee are:—(1) Reduction of the numerical strength of the department to such proportions as will suffice for the work to be done; (2) readjustment of the grades so as to make promotion more rapid; (3) reduction of the number of pensions which will have the effect of accelerating promotion, and providing members with superannuation allowance justified by service and age; (4) the determination of the proportions in which the establishment shall be recruited by Royal Engineer officers, by civil engineers from England, and by passed students from colleges in India.

The Secretary of State has already provisionally approved certain modified proposals with a view of affording a large measure of relief in the way of accelerated promotion and improved pensions. These proposals have been examined in the Public Works Department from an actuarial point of view, and certain modifications have been suggested.

The Viceroy considers it advisable, before proceeding further, to ascertain by reference to a representative committee what measures would be adequate for the purpose in view, and would satisfy the reasonable claims of the officers of the department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN ARMY REFORMS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of the Indian Army, further stated that the Indian Government had been invited to make further recommendations consistent with the continuance of the Presidential Armies.

STRIKE OF COTTON SPINNERS IN LANCASHIRE.

A strike of fifteen thousand cotton spinners has taken place at Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE VICTORY BY CETEWAYO'S MEN.

The news published by the *Standard* regarding the defeat of Usibepu by Cetewayo's men has not yet been confirmed.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, AUG. 17.

The Egyptian cotton crop presents a favourable appearance, and an early yield is expected.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN, AUG. 18.

The Shah of Persia, who has gone on a visit to his eastern provinces, has arrived at Meshed.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Advices have been received here that Massud Khan, who has been appointed Special Envoy by His Majesty the Shah, has passed Herat *en route* to Cabul.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nizam arrived here this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Anchor line s. s. Italia left Liverpool for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Africa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday morning.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

Total week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats	10,—	"
" " Imports of Cotton	27,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	909,000	"
" " Surats	148,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	49,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	3¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8½ lbs. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	10¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent.	83⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ " ing of Redns.	103
Bar Silver	59 9-16

Arrivals—Carthage, Govino, and Stafford.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tehran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor perfect.

Turkish Lines right to Fera.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, August 17.

10 p.m.	81·3

SATURDAY, August 18.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	83·4
10 p.m.	79·8

SUNDAY, August 19.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·3

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward mails, left Suez for Bombay at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 18th inst.

THERE was a good fall of rain during Sunday night in the district above the ghauts between Khandalla and Poona, which will be very welcome as it is the first rain worth mentioning that has fallen there for nearly three weeks.

OPERATIONS against the locusts are being actively pushed forward in the several districts affected by the pest, a large number of men being employed in the work. A number of men in a line stretching across a field advance slowly, beating the ground with sticks, and driving the young locusts before them until they come to a screen, with a ditch beside it. Being yet unable to fly, the locusts cannot get beyond the screen, and are driven into the ditch, where they are buried under a foot or two of earth, and so destroyed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Hyderabad, 17th August:—"The country is very green, and crops look lovely for 100 miles to Lingampati from Wadi, when for 15 miles it becomes rocky, jungly, and hot. With the exception of cholera at Seram, 23 miles from Wadi, there is no sickness worth talking about, and all classes look apparently happy and contented."

MR. A. W. CROFT, the Bengal member of the Education Commission, is expected to leave Simla for England on privilege leave on the 24th instant.

Apropos of the reported communication between the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan, the *Pioneer* suspects some deep design on the part of Russia, and wonders why "the English Government have not deputed a Political Officer to Khorassan to watch the course of events in that part of Persia."

MR. E. C. BUCK, Secretary to Government in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, who has lately visited the Straits and British Burmah, returned to Simla and re-assumed charge of his appointment on Thursday.

H. E. MR. GRANT DUFF contemplates a protracted tour to the Western Coast *via* the Wynaad in October, after the weather is settled, returning to Ooty before establishing his head-quarters at Madras.

MR. BADEN-POWELL is likely to be the next Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Mr. Lyall has resigned on account of his transfer to Mysore as Resident, it being unlikely that he will return to the Punjab.

THE *Statesman* is informed that the report circulated regarding the reversion of Mr. J. Lambert to the Deputy Commissionership of Police, Calcutta, on the return to India of Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, is incorrect. Mr. Lambert does not return to Calcutta, but will be employed by the Political Department in the Rajputana States.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant, from Imperial revenues, of Rs. 35,000 towards the cost of the Punjab Agricultural Department. A sum of not less than Rs. 25,000 will be provided from Provincial revenues.

SAYS the *Bombay Guardian*:—"The *Bombay Gazette* has done a good work in giving publicity to the petition of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad concerning the steady growth of the liquor traffic. We should be very glad indeed if Government would give some heed to the protest thus conveyed. Government would give a good proof of the sincerity of its desires for the preservation of the people from the curse of drink, by passing a Local Option Act, giving to the people of a village or neighbourhood the right to determine whether liquor shall be sold there or not. To allow the liquor traffic to go on conquering for itself every inch of territory in the country is to neutralize and discredit the interest shown in the public welfare by the multiplication of schools and colleges."

ON a reference made to the Secretary of State, with regard to a complaint addressed to the military authorities by the Northern Indian Trades Association, it has been decided that no objection exists to military officers assisting in the management of co-operative societies, provided that the societies confine themselves to dealings with their own members.

MR. C. C. MACRAE'S many friends in Calcutta, to say nothing of the Bengal Bar Library, will be surprised, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, "to hear the names among those present at the meeting which was presided over by Sir John B. Phear held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the 23rd ultimo, in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy."

IT is sometimes interesting, remarks the *Catholic Examiner*, to compare great things with small. The Government of India, having called for a loan of two crores and a half of rupees, was offered Rs. 13,42,05,500. On the other hand, the Rangoon Municipality, which wanted to raise a sum of four lakhs, failed to attract in its direction more than Rs. 25,000. The terms of the proposed Rangoon loan fixed a limit for tenders of 98.

THE Calcutta High Court are believed not to have taken up the new Appellate Bench scheme with any great alacrity. One thing, remarks a contemporary, seems to be pretty certain, that unless, as has been proposed, the judges are offered Rs. 3,000 a month, the best men will refuse promotion to it, preferring Rs. 2,500 and peace to the barren honour and perpetual circuit. An additional five hundred would probably turn the scale.

THE *Pioneer* says it is assumed that Dr. Cunningham will oppose the appointment of Dr. Dallas as Surgeon-General of the Punjab, in succession to Dr. Townsend, who is about to retire in the interests of the service and as a matter of departmental etiquette. Commenting on the appointment, our contemporary remarks that it is a serious disqualification in Dr. Dallas that he cannot obtain the place without passing over the heads of sixteen senior officers; and it naturally will not pass unchallenged. But on a closer inspection it would not seem that so much injustice would be caused by his promotion as might at first be thought. The difference in length of service between Dr. Dallas and the senior of the sixteen officers above him is but twenty months. Moreover, in the course of a year from the present time, it appears that four administrative appointments will fall vacant, and a fifth only a few months later. This would leave but nine men superseded, some of whom would probably not care for an administrative appointment, while it is just possible that others would not be thought fit for it. Under these circumstances the number of those whose interests could be said to be injured by Dr. Dallas's promotion is reduced to something very small, and there is no voice that denies that he is personally the best man for the place.

IF the information contained in an article in a Calcutta paper may be regarded as reliable, "the powers that be" in connection with the forthcoming exhibition have rather more work than they can conveniently accomplish. The authorities, or committee, or whoever it may be that is charged with getting ready a dwelling-place for the exhibition, have before them only one hundred and fifteen days, in which not only to put up the exhibition buildings, but to arrange, classify, and settle the exhibits. Most people, remarks our contemporary, will consider that this is a pretty good double handful of work. If more energy be not displayed, and if more material be not forthcoming, only about one-half of the work will be done in time for the opening of the great fair.

DR. MCLEOD, Health Officer of Calcutta, has addressed a formal letter to the Chairman of the local Corporation in which he makes various suggestions for preserving the health of the residents in the capital and the visitors to the International Exhibition during the ensuing cold weather. The disease chiefly to be feared, it appears, is cholera, which generally breaks out in November and December, and is then of a very virulent type. Dr. McLeod admits that he can suggest no special preventive measures, but he urges that the conservancy of the streets, drains, and surface generally should be carefully looked after as soon as the rains have ceased; and that the hotels and boarding-houses, which are likely to be crowded, should be vigorously inspected. Special arrangements to ensure early notification of the appearance of cholera should be made, and the general conservancy staff increased.

THE Punjab Chief Court have given to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, according to the *Pioneer*, "a very modified approval. The plea of administrative inconvenience will not hold water for a moment in that province. In one number of the Court points out: there is no Native Competition-Civilian in the Commission; there is but one Native Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Hyat Khan; and there are four statutory civilians appointed within the last year or two. Thus the days when any native officers may be expected to come into the charge of districts are still remote. The officers of the Court agree with Sir Charles Aitchison in considering that District Magistrates at any rate should possess the proposed powers in virtue of their office, and Mr. Barkley, we believe, goes a step further, in company with the Lieutenant-Governor, and would confer them on any native officer who has held the position of a Magistrate of the 1st Class for seven years; but beyond this Mr. Barkley does not go, and he is distinctly opposed to the disqualification of European non-officials and Deputy Magistrates for the Justiceship of the Peace. Mr. Elsmie, again, while thinking that the powers should be conferred on all District Magistrates, sees no disadvantage in withholding them from Native Sessions Judges; and as to the rest, he is of opinion that it would be much better to wait and see what work is done by the native officers of the Commission before entrusting them with criminal powers over Europeans."

A FRENCH paper reports that on the 27th July Lord Granville granted an audience to M. Auney the Chargé d' Affaires of the French Embassy in London, and conferred with him on the subject of the Tamatave incident. The demands of England, which the French Ambassador was requested to make known to M. Challemel-Lacour, were (1) that an indemnity of 500,000 francs should be paid to the family of the English Consul at Tamatave, and (2) that the action of Admiral Pierre should not only be disavowed, but that he should himself be re-called. Lord Lyons complained that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs made use of language in his presence "more diplomatic than polite." The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—"The resignation which has already been reported of the French Admiral at Madagascar was probably the result of instructions received by him from the French Foreign Office. If it is true as asserted that so large an indemnity has been asked for by England, there is every foundation for the report regarding the unparliamentary character of M. Challemel-Lacour's language."

AN extraordinary outbreak of sectarian fanaticism is reported to have occurred the other day at Hatford, Connecticut. Mr. Parker, the minister of the local Congregationalists, finding that he could not convert his fellow-townsmen, the Baptists, to his own views, recently made up his mind to take possession of their place of worship. In pursuance of this plan he took counsel with certain militant members of his flock; and on the 23rd of June, having first collected a number of unbaptized babies, he led his followers, bearing the unconscious infants, in procession to the South Baptist Church. The building was at the moment occupied only by the beadle, who promptly fled, and apprised his pastor, Mr. Everts, of the approach of the enemy. Mr. Parker and his friends at once entered the church and set to work to fill the tank in the baptistery with water. While they were thus engaged Mr. Everts and his deacons appeared and formally protested against the intrusion; but Mr. Parker coolly continued to superintend the filling of the tank, remarking that he intended to finish what he had begun. Meantime the Baptists, beaten up by the beadle, came from all parts in force and began a lively exchange of hard words with the Congregationalists. In the midst of the tumult Mr. Parker, finding that the tank was at last full, began to baptize the children. This was the signal for the commencement of a pitched battle upon the floor of the church. Mr. Everts, unable to control his own temper, leapt upon Mr. Parker, and, seizing him by the hair, born him to the ground. The combat would not improbably have been attended with fatal results, but that in their struggles the rival ministers fortunately fell into the tank, where, locked in each other's arms, they continued the fight, to the great edification of the spectators, until they were fished out exhausted by their admiring supporters.

MILITARY NEWS.

So much has been written of late regarding the introduction of khaki into British regiments serving in India, that we give, for the information of discontents in particular, a copy of an order published nearly twenty-five years ago, showing that the advantages of khaki were even then recognized. It would be interesting to learn if commanding officers and Tommy Atkinses of a quarter of a century back raised similar objections to its introduction as is now being done. Perhaps some of those interested in the question can inform us also if the order was ever cancelled or simply allowed to become a dead letter. Here it is:—

Head-quarters, Poona, Sept. 24, 1838.

"Referring to regulations marginally noted, the Commander-in-Chief is, with the sanction of Government pleased to direct that white clothing shall be continued in the European regiments of the Bombay Army, and that for the future the summer clothing of European soldiers shall consist of two suits of khaki, precisely in pattern and material with the clothing recently sanctioned for the Royal Army in India, a complete suit of which, including cap cover, should not exceed in cost Rs. 4-12.

"We also invite attention to G. O. C. No. 23, dated 9th January, 1860, in which the Commander-in-Chief "finds it necessary to explain when the khaki uniform is to be worn." H. E. goes on to say: "The system of wearing it at all seasons of the year is disapproved, as the practice has introduced into the Army very slovenly habits, &c.," and it is further ruled that "khaki is not the proper dress in which officers should make visits of duty and ceremony, or appear at the bandstands and other public places of resort," which rule we commend to the notice of some of our military friends.

SIR R. O. BRIGHT, Commanding the Meerut Division, availed himself of his privilege leave on the 15th instant, making over the command to Colonel Montgomery Hunter, commanding at Delhi.

LIEUTENANT C. A. GARDNER, Adjutant of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, died at Kamptee, of cholera, on the 11th instant. He entered the service in January, 1878, and joined the 5th M.N.I. in November, 1881.

I-2 ROYAL ARTILLERY moved from Allahabad to Burgarh by train on Wednesday morning, where they will remain for the present in camp as a precautionary measure against cholera.

THERE has been some natural curiosity as to who is the Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty whose name appears at the head of the list of successful candidates at the last examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The *Englishman* understands that "he is a son of the late Dr. Chuckerbutty," of Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper:—"When is the matter of the Staff Corps Subalterns' promotion after ten instead of twelve years to be brought before Parliament? Is the delay occasioned by want of subscriptions, or what?"

THE 10th Hussars on their departure will leave a goodly detachment of officers behind them in this country comfortably provided for, remarks the *Pioneer*. "Three majors, one captain, and a subaltern are holding appointments in consequence of which they have been seconded. Major St. Quintin, senior Major of the regiment, who was appointed Remount Agent at Calcutta on 4th May last year, will, it is presumed, continue to hold it till he succeeds to the junior Lieutenant-Colonelcy, which will fall vacant in September, 1885, on Lieut.-Wood completing his four years in command. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Combe, late of the 21st Hussars, now in the Adjutant-General's Office at Simla, is not likely to rejoin till February, 1888, five years from the date of his transfer from the Quarter-Master-General's Department. Captain S. G. Rose, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, may rejoin at any time: the movements of Lord Alwyn Compton will no doubt depend on those of the Viceroy, on whose staff he now is."

BEFORE reaching the age of 44, and with a few days over 27 years' service, Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, C.B., Brigadier-General Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, succeeds on the 29th instant to his colonel's allowances—at the age when officers of the Staff Corps are thinking of the increase in their pay on becoming lieutenant-colonels. Colonel Hill's lines, the *Pioneer* says, have certainly fallen in pleasant places, for within six months of his joining the service he was appointed to his present regiment, then known as the 66th B. N. I., with which he remained for a quarter of a century, that is, from January or February (Army Lists differ), 1857, to February, 1882, when he was appointed to his present command. He was a captain in 1867, a major in 1870, and a lieutenant-colonel in 1871—promotion so rapid as to be worthy of the Royal Warrant of 1881. Colonel Hill entered the service in the very nick of time, for within a year he was engaged in the Mutiny; in 1865 and 1866 he served in the Bhotan Expedition, and then in 1868 he was in the Hazara Campaign and present at that bloodless battle of the Black Mountain; in 1875-76 he proceeded to Perak, and was mentioned in despatches; he received the C. B. for his services during the Afghan War of 1878-79-80, and was granted a good-service pension on 7th June last year.

THE *Catholic Examiner*, drawing attention to the fact that Thursday's papers contained accounts of no less than three courts-martial on European soldiers, all of the Royal Artillery, says punishments in the Army are anything but light, and yet acts of insubordination are frequent. What, it asks, is the explanation of this phenomenon?

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all impurities or unpurified tartar; the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, London, Farringdon Road, London.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.—Barometric changes are somewhat irregular over the greater part of Northern India, and in the south of the peninsula pressure is increasing, while elsewhere it is decreasing. The winds and weather remain unaltered. In the south there are westerly winds and rather heavy rain, and in Bengal and Burma there are south-easterly winds and moderate rain, but over the whole of North-Western and Central India there is a steady north-westerly and westerly wind and fine dry weather. Slight showers have fallen at Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore. Rain to-day:—Salem and Mangalore, 2 inches; Saugor Island, False Point, Trichinopoly, Rangoon, Patna, Secundrabad, Kurnool, Cochin, and Bangalore, ½ inch. Previously:—Dinagepore and Chitaldrug, 1 inch; Rawal Pindi, ½ inch.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The following is the official summary of the North-West Provinces crops and weather reports for the week ended on August 15:—"The only district in which there appears to have been a general fall of rain is Saharanpur. Elsewhere except for local showers the weather has been dry, and hot westerly winds threaten to wither up the crops. More rain is very urgently wanted. Cholera is reported from Allahabad, Cawnpore, Aligurh, Agra, and Saharanpur. Several districts also report cattle-disease, which is spreading considerably in Bareilly. Prices are rising in several districts."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	54 65	57 64	55 20	61 60
17 Friday	0 03	....	....	....
18 Saturday	0 11	0 12	0 27	0 09
19 Sunday	....	0 60	0 52	0 53
Total	54 79	58 36	55 99	62 22
Corresponding date last year	57 11	67 54	61 79	65 77

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 18th:—Cascapedia (s), for Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at the Apollo-bunder, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. (Weather permitting):—

Overture	Emma de Resbergo...Meyerbeer.
Valse	Le Barcarolle.....Waldteufel.
Operatic Selection	Olivette .....Audran.
Lied and Song	Schubert's Adieu and Thine Worte.....Mendelsbsunne.
Valse	Toujour ou Jamais ..Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cascapedia left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. J. L. Lindsey, residing in a hotel at Byculla, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, with an Afghan coin attached, of the collective value of Rs. 95.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at New Nagpada, on the body of Jankee, a girl, fourteen years of age. Deceased was a prostitute, who, after partaking of his mid-day meal at the Dhurrumsala of Mr. Chunda Ramjee, at Walkeshwar, suddenly fell back, frothed at the mouth, and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Ruttonjee Byramjee, a bill collector in the service of Mr. J. Pearce, of Apollo-road, Fort, was on Saturday last charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 108, belonging to his master. The accused, it appears, after receiving the sums of money upon bills that were due by certain of Mr. Pearce's customers, appropriated them to his own use. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to Tuesday, the 21st instant.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A woman of low character named Sutwa, living in 13th Lane, Cammatepoora, was removed on Friday last to the J. J. Hospital suffering from drug poisoning. The woman, it appears, was visited during the day by a Mahomedan, who treated her to some liquor and sweetmeat. Soon after partaking of them she became unconscious, and her visitor removed almost all the gold and silver ornaments which she was wearing. He then absconded. The ornaments stolen are valued at Rs. 190. The matter is at present under police investigation.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AMUSEMENT CLUB.—The bi-monthly entertainment which was given under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Amusement Club at the Old Drawing Office, Byculla, on Saturday night was as good as any of its predecessors, despite the counter attractions of the Cocoanut Fair on the Esplanade. The first part, which consisted of songs and pianoforte solos, was well sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Conaway Smith, Miss Kelly, Mr. George Mayers, Mr. T. W. Maidment, and Mr. W. Mayers, the latter of whom contributed an amusing topical song entitled "Local Truisms." The second part consisted of a farce in one act, entitled "Popping the question," by J. B. Buckstone, Mr. W. Le Geyt took the part of "Mr. Partridge," and Mr. John Gardiner that of "Henry Thornton," Miss Isabel Mitchell appeared as "Ellen Murray," Miss Jessie Watts as "Miss Biffin," Miss Mitchell as "Miss Winterblossom," and Mrs. W. Le Geyt as "Bobbin." The performers did their best to please the audience, who rewarded their efforts with hearty applause. Mr. H. Trimming acted as E. Shrewsbury, honorary treasurer and secretary respectively, were entrusted with the supervision of the entertainment.

APPEALS.—We understand that appeals will be made to the Sessions Judge of Kurrachee by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Volkart Brothers against the decision of the City Magistrate, who fined each of those firms Rs. 500 in connection with the seed-cleaning nuisance.—*Sindh Gazette.*

THERE has been some natural curiosity as to who is the Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty whose name appears at the head of the list of successful candidates at the last examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The *Englishman* understands that "he is a son of the late Dr. Chuckerbutty," of Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes: "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

CHOLERA IN AHMEDNUGGUR.—Dr. J. Parker has been specially transferred to Ahmednuggur, in connection with the serious epidemic of cholera in the latter district.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY FRICTION.—The monthly Volunteer dance was held in Hyderabad (Sind) in the Municipal Hall on Thursday, the 9th instant, and was as great a success as all previous ones given by "C" Company. The absence of the military element on the occasion was noticeable, which would appear to have been due to a slight friction between the citzen soldiers and their brethren of the regulars. It is to be hoped that this little disagreement will wear off in time, when the reasons that led to it are better understood.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY DUST-BIN.—That eye-sore of Bombay roads, the dust-bin, is still the butt of a great deal of unfavourable criticism, and the question is, how much more those hideous black boxes will be able to stand before they leave us. The external appearance of a dust-bin is enough to condemn the thing in the eyes of any man who has the slightest notion of the difference between beauty and ugliness, and, as to the sanitarian, who knows the deadly nature of its contents, his only desire is to see it made into a bonfire. We will soon be forced to think that some great men in Bombay have neither eyes to see, nor noses to smell.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE POONA HUNT.—The Poona Hunt met at Alundee on the 16th inst. Six spears assembled and with over a hundred beaters hawked the whole hillside. The villagers reported the hog as swarming, but during the whole day two boars and two squeakers only were seen. One of the former—a very fine one—was making his way quietly down a nullah into the open, when he was carefully headed back by an intelligent Patel and a dozen beaters, who thought the easiest way of earning their day's wages was by sitting under a tree when out of sight of the Secretary. The second boar broke late in the afternoon, and was lucky in getting away. The nearest spear was within a length of him, when he reached impenetrable cactus. There have been continual complaints of the damage done to crops in the neighbourhood of Loni, Mangri, and other villages by the hog, which are said to retire to this hill during the day; but it seems a little strange that they are not to be found at home, either in the sugar-cane or their mountain stronghold. One thing is certain, that within a radius of twenty miles of the city of Poona, it is quite useless to attempt to provide sport for the members of the Poona Hunt. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA DISTRICT JUDGE.—We hear that Mr. Crowe, C. S., will be the probable successor of Mr. Cordeaux, the District Judge, who proceeds home on medical certificate for eighteen months.—*Id.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	6,241,000
Balance to be remitted to 31st March, 1884	10,059,000

THE BOMBAY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act has been referred for opinion to the leading Municipalities in the Presidency, and the members of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council that will be appointed to consider the measure will have ample material to assist them in their deliberations, in the shape of representations from the different bodies consulted. A correspondent at Poona has supplied us with a copy of the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Municipality of Poona. We quote some of the principal suggestions contained in the report:—

"Following the principle of the present District Municipal Act, we think municipalities in the Presidency ought to be grouped under three heads: first-class, second-class, and third-class municipalities; and that the scheme of local self-government should be allowed to work in these three groups in three different forms. When these classes are made the new scheme can be introduced into them in three different forms; so that in the course of the next few years Government will be in a position to judge definitely what can, and cannot be done in the matter of developing the scheme of local self-government in this Presidency.

As in the case of individuals, so in the case of municipal bodies, we think there must always be a certain goal of ambition; for that alone is the best stimulus to hard, continued, honest and conscientious work. Under the proposed system of classification a lower-class municipality will always be legitimately striving for rising to the higher grade; while a municipality of the first class cannot be free from such an ambition; for it shall always have to keep itself to the efficiency standard not by one man's standard, but by the standard of the Bombay Municipality, which is the highest. Following the analogy of the municipal commissioners' removal in Bombay, we suggest that the president ought only to be removable on a representation of two-thirds, the number of total commissioners passing such a resolution at a special meeting held for the purpose. This will have a very wholesome effect, and besides, it is likely that the hardness of the terms place abuse out of question.

The Act makes provision for the appointment of committees from the same bodies but does not make provision for the appointment of joint committees. Questions of common interest require that the bodies should have this power. We therefore propose that sections similar to those in the British Burma Local Self-Government Bill, 1883, should be inserted.

It is often the case that questions relating to sanitation, education, and the like crop up and which demand a careful study by municipalities of different localities; and unless there is provision for the joint committees we propose, an intelligent discussion of such questions is impracticable. Even now, we have the question of the Grarali college, the establishment of a veterinary school, the drainage question, and the octroi question in which joint committees of Ahmedabad and Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Nagar, Indapur, the Poona Cantonment and the City are necessities.

We have to urge that before a municipality finally passes any rules, it must publish them in the local papers and invite suggestions, alterations or objections, from the people within a fortnight from the date of such publication; and if any such objections, suggestions or alterations are received, the body should take them into consideration before finally adopting the same. The reasons for the suggestion are quite obvious; we ask for, and Government is by degrees giving, us a representation in the legislative councils and education must begin in municipalities; besides by giving the people a voice in municipal legislation we shall be creating a warm interest in them in municipal matters.

Sections 34 and 42 relate to control on municipal bodies. Before we go to an examination of the different sections in this chapter we have to observe that the control sections have most of them been framed on the lines of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act. Most of the sections have no precedent on this side. The justification offered for such stringent control is that the bodies should have a constant check lest they should exceed or abuse their powers. We humbly submit that no real powers, at least extensive powers, having been given there are none that can be transgressed and no control clauses are therefore put in place. It may as well be argued against what we say that if there can be no opportunities when these sections need be had recourse to, why not let them remain as well. What we wish to say is that the control sections are very stringent. But by this we do not wish Government to lessen the stringency except in very few places, where the provisions of the sections, we think, do not appear to us quite justifiable. What we urge in connection with these sections is that the control should differ with the class of the body. First-class bodies may be subjected to the highest control. Second-class ought to have more freedom from it and the third-class ought to have very little of it. We have suggested that first-class municipalities ought to have the greatest number of elected commissioners and a non-official president; and it is in pursuance of this principle that there can

It is, however, a decided advantage to possess no nose in these days, when at every turn one meets a conservancy cart of the Municipality.—*Bangalore Post.*

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.—A native correspondent informs us that in a village in the Godavery district, some surveyors were engaged in taking the level and height of a hill about twenty-five miles from Godavery, when suddenly a tiger made its appearance at the very end of the hill, the distance being about 150 yards. "There was time for the surveyors to make their escape by climbing up a tree on the hill. This was done, and the agitation subsided for a few minutes. The ferocious animal left the spot of its own accord, and disappeared. Immediately after, a tigress, with two cubs, rushed out from her den, and approached the tree. On the following morning, at about daybreak, the surveyors descended from the tree quite alarmed and fatigued."—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS POLICE.—"Mr. HARRY Lynch, Manager, Bellringers," writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Will you kindly inform me if the police here are paid by 'Government' or by 'private persons'—for this morning I have just received an account from the Commissioner of Police, for the sum of Rs. 10-8, being for services rendered at the College Hall, on Monday and Tuesday last. As this sort of thing is quite new to me, and I have never in all my travels had such a bill presented before, I would like to know upon what ground such a demand can be made. The bellringers' concert is not exactly a prize fight—or of that class that require police protection, and therefore I fail to see why I should be mulcted in the sum of Rs. 5 nightly during my season in Madras, more especially as *these so-called services* were unsolicited, and rendered unknown to myself. Perhaps you will kindly inform me,—or the police."

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.—There was a large and influential gathering at the College Hall on Tuesday afternoon, to witness the distribution of prizes. His Highness the Maharajah took the chair, and among those present were Mr. J.B. Lyall British Resident, Mr. and Mrs. C.G. Plumer, Messrs. Rice, Porter, Thompson, J. W. Hayes, Sr., and the Revds. J. H. Walton and H. Pope; also Messrs. T. R. A. Thumba Chetty, R. B. Subbaputty Moodeliy, R. Vijendra Row, and many others. The Principal, Mr. Cook, opened the meeting by reading the report, which stated:—As there has been no public distribution of prizes in the Central College for some years past, it is all the more gratifying that the prize-giving of this year should be honoured with the presence of His Highness the Maharajah; and while, with the whole province we deeply lament the untimely removal from among us of the late illustrious Dewan, who had the educational welfare of the Province at heart, we have, on the other hand, the comforting assurance that the educational interests of Mysore must be safe in the hands of a successor who was in his year the first student in the Presidency, and who stands fifty-seventh in the order of time of the 1,046 graduates that the Madras University now numbers on its rolls. Having entered on my duties as Principal of this college on the 6th October last, or only about two months before the close of the Session for 1882, and when the teaching of the year was practically over, I have little else to present with regard to the work of last year than the usual statements of the strength of the various classes and the examination results. Mr. Cook then gave a satisfactory account of the work which had been done and of the condition of the various departments at present, after which the Dewan distributed the prizes.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT.—We learn that Major Pigott intends resigning the mastership of the Ootacamund fox-hounds which he has held so ably for the past year. It is in contemplation to present a testimonial to the gallant Major in appreciation of his services, by the members of the Hunt. Rumour has it that Colonel Jago will assume the Master's horn on the retirement of Major Pigott. —*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DACOITY.—Mr. Bates, of the Chief Court Bar, has been appointed to prosecute in the Sansiya dacoity cases, in the investigation of which Mr. Warburton proved so successful last year. Some idea of the importance of the forthcoming trials may be gathered from the fact that specific information has been elicited of the commission of no less than sixty dacoities in the Punjab, and one hundred and forty-five in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and Oudh; whilst that the number of Sansiyas engaged in these dacoities is over one hundred and twenty. Further particulars will appear as the trials proceeds. If successful, the prosecution will have broken up a most formidable gang of robbers; men who, by a combination of audacity, prudence—and perhaps palm-oil—have baffled and eluded the police for more than twenty years. Legislation for the future governance of the tribe will doubtless follow upon the trials now about to begin; and we shall have something to say on the subject hereafter.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ELEPHANTS IN AFGHANISTAN.—There would seem to be something in the climate of Afghanistan which renders it inert, and unsuited to the elephant. Those who crossed the Juqdulluck Kotal, in the early part of 1880, at all events, will not fail to share this impression; for there, on the summit, were the rotting carcases of four or five elephants [illegible] will be willing to take steps [illegible] naval force on the Australian [illegible] e her Majesty's ships to be [illegible] than hitherto in that part [illegible] protectorate thus gradually [illegible] ast tribes would be capable [illegible] al requirements of the case [illegible] and would be free from the [illegible] which, as I have shown, the [illegible] pon her Majesty's Government [illegible] closes with communications [illegible] of Victoria and the Agent [illegible], announcing that both Houses [illegible] arliament had approved the [illegible] of New Guinea, but of the [illegible] that and Fiji, and professing [illegible] colony to contribute its share [illegible], the Agent-General adding [illegible] had been stimulated by the uneasiness excited by French movements in the Pacific.

[illegible] been sent to the Lahore Veterinary School; and it is hoped that Veterinary Assistants will be able to render useful assistance in the detection of this crime. Of the 402 cases of suspected human poisoning, referred to Dr. Center, during the year 188, or 45 per cent. showed traces of poison.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE interview between the German and Austrian Emperors will, it is stated, take place not at Gastein, but at Ischl. The Empress Elizabeth is making her usual summer stay in that delightful spot, which the Emperor William desires to visit again this summer. The Emperor Francis Joseph will probably meet the German Sovereign half way, and accompany him to the Empress. Preparations are being made for his Majesty's reception, as well as for a grand ballet at the Ischl Theatre, the best dancers being already ordered thither from the Vienna Opera. That political affairs will not be forgotten at the Imperial interview is evident from the fact, intimated by the semi-official papers, that Count Kalnoky will start to-morrow for Ischl in order to be present at the deliberations connected with the two Kaisers' meeting. The *New Freie Presse*, commenting on the forthcoming interview, remarks that "the meeting of the two Emperors has already become an established institution. This year's Conference, however, is of special significance. Since the Emperor William's last visit to Gastein, the world has had through the late 'paper war' several remarkable revelations. We know, for example, that the Alliance between the two countries is of limited duration, coming, in fact, to an end next autumn. There were several incidents also, which led people to believe in an approaching rupture of the Alliance and in a radical change in the foreign policy of Austria. There was, for instance, the hatred publicly displayed against Germany by the Austrian Slavs and by the Magyars. The political world accordingly wants a visible sign that the friendship and Alliance concluded by Prince Bismarck in 1879 still remain unbroken, and that the French and Russians deceive themselves when they imagine that Austria is likely to change her fundamental policy. This visible sign will be furnished by the forthcoming Imperial interview."

LORD DERBY AND THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

DESPATCH FROM LORD DERBY.

THE Press Association states that they have received a copy of the "Further Correspondence respecting New Guinea," about to be issued from the Colonial Office. It extends from May 8 to the 12th inst., and opens with a communication from Lord Amphill, Ambassador at Berlin, stating that the German Foreign Secretary had assured him that the company forming in that country for operations in New Guinea was a purely private one, and that the Imperial Government did not promote any scheme for the increase of emigration. In reply to a telegram from Lord Derby on June 1, Sir A. H. Palmer, Administrator, Queensland, stated there were general rumours in the colony of annexation projects on the part of Germany and Italy. Then come despatches from the Governors of Victoria and South Australia, expressing satisfaction at the annexation of New Guinea. Next, we have a copy of Mr. Chester's report of his visit to Port Moresby, and of the formal taking possession of the country, accompanied by a letter from Sir Arthur Kennedy supporting the colonial view. On June 27, Lord Lyons gives the result of his interview with the French Premier, M. Jules Ferry, who promptly and positively repudiated any such design on the part of his Government. Finally there is the despatch of Lord Derby, addressed to Sir A. H. Palmer before the 11th inst., announcing the decision at which the Government had arrived. In the course of this communication his lordship says:—

Her Majesty's Government are unable to approve the proceedings of your Government in this matter. It is well understood that the officers of a colonial government have no power or authority to act beyond the limits of their colony, and if this constitutional principle is not carefully observed, serious difficulties and complications must arise. If there had been any evidence of the intention which is said to have been expressed, of a foreign power to take possession of any part of New Guinea, the views and proposals of the Colonial Government could have been placed before her Majesty's Government by telegraph, and if the circumstances had justified immediate action, it could have been taken without a delay of more than a very few hours. It is therefore much to be regretted that your advisers should, without apparent necessity, have taken on themselves the exercise of powers which they do not possess. The apprehension entertained in Australia that a foreign power was about to establish itself on the shores of New Guinea appears to have been altogether indefinite and unfounded, and the inquiries which have been made by her Majesty's Government have given them the strongest reasons for believing that no such step has been contemplated. Nor is there at the present time any sufficient ground for anticipating the early settlement on the shores of New Guinea of a white population from the Australasian colonies, which, in the absence of any established authority, would become a source of trouble and danger to the colony. The results of former expeditions have been disastrous, and unless there should be indications of their intended renewal on a considerable scale, no question would arise with respect to the prevention of disorders resulting from that cause. Her Majesty's Government are, moreover, clearly of opinion that even if the time had arrived for asserting and exercising the Queen's authority and jurisdiction on the shores of the island, or on some portions of them, there would be no necessity or justification for including in these measures the whole of the vast territory to which the proclamation of the Queensland Government purports to apply. It is estimated that the interior of the country contains several millions of savage inhabitants, of whom little or nothing is known, but it is certain that they have given no sign of a desire that their land should be occupied by white men. It would require exceptionally strong reasons to justify the annexation of these tribes and their territories, and in the absence of any such reasons a grave responsibility would be incurred in establishing the Queen's jurisdiction over a large coloured population, which would certainly resist subjugation, and has apparently nothing to gain by it. If, however, it had been shown that the extension of the Queen's sovereignty to the eastern portion of New Guinea has become necessary, the proposal that the territory so annexed should form part of the colony of Queensland would be open to strong objections. The colony already comprises an immense extent of territory. The seat of Government is situated in the south, a thousand miles from the south-eastern point of New Guinea. It is practically governed by a Parliament which represents the white population, whose interests are altogether different from those of the coloured races, aboriginal and imported, within the colony; and, while I am aware of the difficulties with which the Colonial Government have had to contend in connection with the labour traffic and other questions affecting native interests, the fact that those difficulties have not in all cases been successfully dealt with cannot be disputed, and has often of late been the subject of much comment. The Queensland Government is at present undertaking heavy charges and responsibilities in connection with the settlement and development of its vast northern territories, which cannot be fully occupied for many years to come, and even if it could be reconciled with former presidents and sound general principles that the Imperial Government should devolve upon any colony the duties incident to the establishment of British dominion in such a country as New Guinea, neither the time nor the circumstances would appear favourable for the assumption by the Queensland Government of the control of a large native population owning a territory not required and, to a great extent at least, not suited for the occupation and labour of European settlers. It has been stated in the press that one reason for which some persons in Queensland desire the annexation of New Guinea is the facility which would thereby be afforded for obtaining a large supply of coloured labour for the sugar plantations without going beyond the limits of the colony. It is, no doubt, generally understood that the natives of New Guinea would not willingly accept or be suitable for labour engagements at a distance from their shores; but the fact that the suggestion has been made indicates a special difficulty which might present itself if the request of the Colonial Government were complied with. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to give due attention to the representations made by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in support of the action taken by your Government. Those Governments do not, as I understand, definitely endorse the proposal that the island should form part of Queensland, nor do they undertake to share the expenses which might be entailed by any attempt to govern it, but they express in general terms a desire that it should be brought under British rule. Such an expression of opinion has necessarily much weight with her Majesty's Government, but it does not indicate any substantial advance towards the more effective settlement of a question of this nature. The affairs of the Pacific Ocean and the political and commercial relations of the Australian colonies with adjacent places and Powers are matters of the highest importance to those colonies, and require to be dealt with on broad and clearly defined principles, and by the united action of the colonies. Her Majesty's Government regret that it should be necessary from time to time to refuse assent to proposals coming from individual colonies for the assumption of large and serious responsibilities in regard to places and questions not specially concerning those of her Majesty's subjects who live in other parts of the Empire; and I trust the time is now not distant when, in respect of such questions (if not for other purposes of government) the Australian colonies will effectively combine, together and provide the cost of carrying out any policy which, after mature consideration, they may unite in recommending and which her Majesty's Government may think it right and expedient to adopt. In the meantime Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they must continue to decline proposals for large annexations of territory adjacent to Australia in the absence of sufficient proof of the necessity of such measures. In the case of New Guinea there is already in existence a jurisdiction which has been made to suffice for immediate exigencies. The powers of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific extend to that island, and if the colony of Queensland, with or without assistance from other colonies, is prepared to provide a reasonable annual sum to meet the cost of placing one or more deputies of the High Commissioner on the coast, her

AN OPERATIC RAILWAY TRAIN.

THE *Troy* (*New York*) *Daily Times* publishes a long leading article on the subject of a railway car now being built by order of Colonel Mapleson for the special use of Mdme. Adelina Patti, and of other cars to be run with it for the accommodation of the members of the company with which, during her next American tour, Mdme. Patti will sing. The Patti car will, as regards its interior arrangements and decoration, be nearly a duplicate of a car built in Europe for the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. In the centre is a drawing-room, thirteen and a half feet long, finished in amaranth wood and embossed leather, and profusely decorated gold predominating. The chairs and sofas are in French tapestry; the curtains are of silk and velvet. At each end of this saloon are bed-rooms, entered from a side corridor, one of which is finished with embossed leather, while the other is draped with blue-and-gold satin. Opening from the bed-rooms are baths and dressing-rooms fitted with all appurtenances, "including a veritable bath-tub supplied with both hot and cold water." Further along the corridors are rooms with berths for servants; and the car, which is fifty-five feet long, includes, moreover, a buffet, servants' lavatories, and all necessary adjuncts.

The two other cars, which with the Adelina Patti car constitute the operatic train, are each sixty-four feet long. They are comfortable sleeping-cars at night and "luxurious parlour cars" by day; all indications of sleeping arrangements being at the proper moment made to disappear, as if in a trans formation scene. The boudoir cars have at either end a vestibule, opening into dressing-rooms and closets; and the two vestibules are connected by a corridor running along the side of the cars. Opening into this corridor are various compartments or boudoirs, some arranged for two and some for four persons. The so-called boudoirs are cabins with high-arched ceilings, large plate-glass windows, and one or two luxurious sofas, with high soft backs and cushioned arm-rests. The sofas are athwart the cars; and under them and behind the inclined backs carried the apartments and bedding. Thus the chief weight is near the floor. At night the back of the sofa, hinged at its top to the cross partitions, is raised to a horizontal position, where, automatically fastening itself, it forms the upper bed, the sofa-seat becoming the lower bed. Thus with the addition of bedding two wide beds are made up from each sofa. In beds thus arranged across the car the sleeper is said to avoid the rolling motion experienced in longitudinal beds, while the head is removed from the noise incident to close contact with the car-wall. The ventilation of the cars is by a novel system. Abundant air is taken in at one end of the car by funnels, forced through a filter, which frees it of all dust, and thence discharged into the "heater-room." Thus in winter the purified air is heated, while in summer the so-called "heater-room" is converted into a huge refrigerator with ice. From this room the air passes along a flue enclosing the heaterpipes down the corridor, and is discharged through registers opposite the doors of each compartment, which doors being provided with slats or louvres, admit the fresh heated or cold air in great quantities." In each compartment are three exhausting ventilators which, while they cannot admit air from without, draw off the air from within. By this system all the air in the car is changed every five minutes without draughts or dust. Off the ladies' vestibule there is a boudoir reserved for ladies travelling alone; and here, we are assured, a young girl might journey across the continent without escort and with perfect propriety. At the other end of the boudoir car, connected with the gentlemen's vestibule, there is a smoking-room and a buffet; and in every compartment there is an electric bell communicating with the porter's compartment. The dead weight of the new cars will, it is estimated, be fully fifteen per cent. less than that of the American palace cars, and travellers by them will enjoy as much privacy as in a house or an hotel. The inconvenience of dressing and undressing in a palace car is so great that many American ladies decline to travel in them; while much annoyance is caused by conductors and others passing to and fro between the lines of curtains. All this will in the new cars be avoided. The interior partitions will, moreover, strengthen the cars against crushing in accidents, while they would greatly retard the progress of fire through the cars. To avert this latter danger the operatic train will be lighted with incandescent electric lamps; the electricity being stored and regulated by accumulators under the cars.

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IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
IN SOLID SILVER,
With five Grotesque little Imps Pendant from it.
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A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.
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A LIGHT SILVER BROOCH,
For *ficha*, lace "Cloud" or Bonnet Strings.
This style of Brooch is much in vogue.
THE SILVER "JAPANESE FAN" BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.
THE "HANDY" SCENT BOTTLE.
This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, its size rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily be broken; in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.
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(Just Introduced.)
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A watch chain appendage, looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.
THE SILVER PUZZLE MATCH-BOX.
A match-box and whistle combined, for the pocket, a pretty and inexpensive present.
August 2, 1883.

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Warm Suits Cheviot, &c. ...	... 28 0 to 35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters ...	... 38 0 to 50	0
Best White Shirt Bands ...	... each 4	4
Do. do. Collars ...	... 4	8
Best Oxford do. ...	... 5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool ...	... 8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ...	... 10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	... 13 8 to 25	0
Warm Lamb's Wool Undervests	... each 6	0
Do. do. Pants	... pair 6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	... per doz. 20	0
Superior Merino Socks ...	... per doz. 20	0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	... per doz. 25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks ...	... do. 30	0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand Knitted	... pair 3	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ...	... pair 3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests ...	... per ½ doz. 12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests ...	... do. 15	0
Stout Merino Vests	... each 5	8
Stout Merino Pants	... each 6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	... each 6	8
Warm Gloves	... 1	8
Warm Mufflers	... 2	0
Travelling Caps	... 4	8
Best Tweed Hats	... 4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ...	... doz. 5	8
Linen Faced Collars	... doz. 0	8
Best Linen Cuffs	... doz. 10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	... doz. 1	8
Overland Trunks, best make, from	... 27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ...	... 40	0
Railway Portmanteaus	... 13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags ...	... 8	0
Soiled Linen Bags	... 5	0
Gladstone, or Expanding Bags ...	... 28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete.	... 30	0
Travelling Baths, with Inside basket	from 30	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 33	0
Ladies' Air Tight Dress Boxes, in cases	... 28 0 to 38	0

	Rs. as.
Ladies' Sun Hats	8 8
Overland Chairs	4 8
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers	6 8 to 65 0
Tan Canvas Leggings	6 8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2